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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/823,784	04/14/2004	Karen Uhlmann	3035-101	4952
46002	7590	11/15/2006	EXAMINER	
JOYCE VON NATZMER Hall, Vande Sande & Pequigot, LLP 10220 River Road, Suite 200 Potomac, MD 20854			SHAW, AMANDA MARIE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1634	

DATE MAILED: 11/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/823,784	UHLMANN ET AL.
	Examiner Amanda M. Shaw	Art Unit 1634

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 October 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the amendment filed October 25, 2006. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive to overcome all grounds of rejection. All rejections not reiterated herein are hereby withdrawn. This action is made final.

Claims 1-34 are currently pending. Claims 1, 7, 12, and 32 have been amended. Claims 1-34 will be addressed herein.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 34 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention for the reasons set forth in the Office Action of July 26, 2006 and reiterated below.

Claim 34 is rejected over the recitation of the phrase "wherein an allele frequency of 5% can be detected". This phrase is not considered to be an active process step and therefore fails to further limit the method of claim 10. This phrase appears to be a property of the method of claim 10.

RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS

3. In the response filed October 25, 2006, Applicants traversed the rejection over claim 34 by stating that the limitation does not have to be an active process step to constitute a legitimate limitation of a method claim.

This argument has been fully considered but is not persuasive because each patent application is examined for its own merits and what has been issued in one application does not affect the prosecution of another application. Additionally, the application did not provide any evidence that the method can actually detect an allele frequency of 5% except for an argument.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-12, 19-28, 30-34 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eads et al (Nucleic Acids Research 2000) in view of Nyren et al (U.S. Patent 6258568 Issued 2001) for the reasons set forth in the Office Action of July 26, 2006 and reiterated below.

Regarding Claim 1, Eads et al teach a method comprising treating a sample comprising genomic DNA with sodium bisulfite and amplifying the sample by fluorescent real time PCR to measure DNA methylation (Page I). The amplicon was then analyzed by bisulfite genomic sequencing in order to confirm methylation (Pages 3 and 7).

Eads et al do not teach a method wherein real-time sequencing is performed to determine the methylation status at a predetermined nucleotide position in the sample.

However, Nyren et al teach a real time sequencing method called pyrosequencing that can be used to identify a base at a predetermined position in a DNA sample using an extension primer, which hybridizes immediately adjacent to the target position. The DNA sample and extension primer are subjected to a polymerase reaction in the presence of each dNTP separately and the dNTPs will only become incorporated and release pyrophosphate (PPi) if it is complementary to the base in the target position. When the PPi is released a certain amount of light gets released that is equivalent to the amount of incorporated nucleotides. The unincorporated dNTPs get degraded (Column 2, lines 25-43).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Eads et al by using pyrosequencing to confirm the methylation rather than genomic bisulfite sequencing in order to achieve the benefits set forth by Nyren of using a sequencing method which enables a base to be identified at a target position and DNA to be sequenced simply and rapidly while avoiding the need for electrophoresis and the use of harmful radiolabels (Column 1). The method of Nyren can be used to determine base changes caused by methylation in samples treated with sodium bisulfite because the treatment converts unmethylated cytosine to uracil which gets amplified as thymine. Methylated cytosine remains unchanged and gets amplified as guanine. Therefore if an adenine

gets incorporated then we would know that the cytosine was methylated. If a cytosine gets incorporated we would know that the cytosine was unmethylated.

Regarding Claim 2, Eads et al teach that twenty-five paired tumor and normal mucosal tissue samples were obtained from 25 patients with primary colorectal adenocarcinoma (Page 2).

Regarding Claims 3 and 4, Eads et al teach a method wherein the sample is derived from a tumor tissue, a neurodegenerative tissue or a tissue affected with another neurological disorder. Specifically the tissues used by Eads et al were from tumor tissues from colon and bladder cancer (Example 3).

Regarding Claim 5, Eads et al teach that the DNA is amplified by fluorescence-based real time PCR (Page 2).

Regarding Claims 6 and 7 Eads et al teach that the DNA is amplified by PCR. However Eads et al does not teach that the one of amplification primers is detectably labeled with biotin, avidin, streptavidin or a derivative or a magnetic bead.

However, Nyren et al teach that DNA may be immobilization during amplification if one or more primers are attached to a support, or alternatively one or more of the PCR primers may carry a functional group permitting subsequent immobilization, eg. a biotin or thiol group (Column 8, lines 22-27).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Eads et al by using a

primer labeled with a biotin in order to achieve the benefits set forth by Nyren of providing a method which can be used to immobilize DNA for further analysis.

Regarding Claim 8, Eads et al teach a method used to analyze cytosine-5 methylation patterns (Abstract).

Regarding Claim 9, Eads et al teach a method comprising treating a sample comprising genomic DNA with sodium bisulfite and amplifying the sample by fluorescent real time PCR to measure DNA methylation (Page I). The amplicon was then analyzed by bisulfite genomic sequencing in order to confirm methylation (Pages 3 and 7).

Eads et al do not teach a method wherein real-time sequencing is performed to determine the methylation status at a predetermined nucleotide position in the sample.

However the real time pyrosequencing method of Nyren comprises: (a) hybridization of a sequencing primer to said amplified nucleic acid molecule in single-stranded form (Column 2, lines 25-29); (b) addition of a DNA polymerase, a ATP sulfurylase, a luciferase, an apyrase, adenosine-phosphosulfate (APS) and luciferin (Column 6, lines 60-65, Column 7, lines 1-5); (c) sequential addition of all four different dNTPs (Column 2, lines 29-33) (d) detection of a luminescent signal wherein the intensity of the luminescent signal is correlated with the incorporation of a specific nucleotide at a specific position in the nucleic acid molecule (Column 2, lines 33-36).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Eads et al by using pyrosequencing to confirm the methylation rather than bisulfite genomic sequencing in

order to achieve the benefits set forth by Nyren of using a sequencing method which enables a base to be identified at a target position and DNA to be sequenced simply and rapidly while avoiding the need for electrophoresis and the use of harmful radiolabels (Column 1).

Regarding Claim 10, Eads et al teach that fluorescent based real time PCT is used to quantify the methylated nucleotides (Page 2).

Regarding Claim 11, Eads et al teach that genomic DNA is treated with sodium bisulfite to convert unmethylated cytosine residues to uracil residues while leaving any 5-methylcytosine residues unchanged (Page 1).

Regarding Claim 12 as noted in the MPEP 211.02, " a preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone." Further, in *Pitney Bowes Inc. v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 182F.3d 1298, 1305, 51 USPQ2d 1161, 1166 (Fed Cir. 1999) the court held that if the body of the claim sets forth the complete invention, and the preamble is not necessary to give "life, meaning and vitality" to the claim, "then the preamble is of no significance to claim construction because it cannot be said to constitute or explain a claim limitation." In the present situation, the steps present in the method are able to stand alone and the preamble limitation is not accorded patentable weight. Accordingly, the claim language of "a method for the diagnosis of a pathological condition or the predisposition for a

“pathological condition” merely sets forth the intended use or purpose of the claimed method, but does not limit the scope of the claims.

Eads et al teach a method comprising treating a sample comprising genomic DNA with sodium bisulfite and amplifying the sample by fluorescent real time PCR to measure DNA methylation (Page 1). The amplicon was then analyzed by bisulfite genomic sequencing in order to confirm methylation (Pages 3 and 7).

Eads et al do not teach a method wherein real-time sequencing is performed to determine the methylation status at a predetermined nucleotide position in the sample.

However, Nyren et al teach a real time sequencing method called pyrosequencing that can be used to identify a base at a predetermined position in a DNA sample using an extension primer, which hybridizes immediately adjacent to the target position. The DNA sample and extension primer are subjected to a polymerase reaction in the presence of each dNTP separately and the dNTPs will only become incorporated and release pyrophosphate (PPi) if it is complementary to the base in the target position. When the PPi is released a certain amount of light gets released that is equivalent to the amount of incorporated nucleotides. The unincorporated dNTPs get degraded (Column 2, lines 25-43).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Eads et al by using pyrosequencing to confirm the methylation rather than genomic bisulfite sequencing in order to achieve the benefits set forth by Nyren of using a sequencing method which

enables a base to be identified at a target position and DNA to be sequenced simply and rapidly while avoiding the need for electrophoresis and the use of harmful radiolabels (Column 1). The method of Nyren can be used to determine base changes caused by methylation in samples treated with sodium bisulfite because the treatment converts unmethylated cytosine to uracil which gets amplified as thymine. Methylated cytosine remains unchanged and gets amplified as guanine. Therefore if an adenine gets incorporated then we would know that the cytosine was methylated. If a cytosine gets incorporated we would know that the cytosine was unmethylated.

Regarding Claim 19, Eads et al teach that the nucleic acid molecule being detected is RNA or DNA (Page 2).

Regarding Claim 20, Eads et al teach that the DNA is amplified by fluorescence-based real time PCR (Page 2).

Regarding Claims 21 and 22 Eads et al teach that the DNA is amplified by PCR.

However Eads et al does not teach that the one of amplification primers is detectably labeled with biotin, avidin, streptavidin or a derivative or a magnetic bead.

However, Nyren et al teach that DNA may be immobilization during amplification if one or more primers are attached to a support, or alternatively one or more of the PCR primers may carry a functional group permitting subsequent immobilization, eg. a biotin or thiol group (Column 8, lines 22-27).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Eads et al by using a primer labeled with a biotin in order to achieve the benefits set forth by Nyren of providing a method which can be used to immobilize DNA for further analysis.

Regarding Claim 23, Eads et al teach that genomic DNA is treated with sodium bisulfite to convert unmethylated cytosine residues to uracil residues while leaving any 5-methylcytosine residues unchanged (Page 1).

Regarding Claim 24, Eads et al teach a method comprising treating a sample comprising genomic DNA with sodium bisulfite and amplifying the sample by fluorescent real time PCR to measure DNA methylation (Page I). The amplicon was then analyzed by bisulfite genomic sequencing in order to confirm methylation (Pages 3 and 7).

Eads et al do not teach a method wherein real-time sequencing is performed to determine the methylation status at a predetermined nucleotide position in the sample.

However, Nyren et al teach a real time sequencing method called pyrosequencing that can be used to identify a base at a predetermined position in a DNA sample using an extension primer, which hybridizes immediately adjacent to the target position. The DNA sample and extension primer are subjected to a polymerase reaction in the presence of each dNTP separately and the dNTPs will only become incorporated and release pyrophosphate (PPi) if it is complementary to the base in the target position. When the PPi is released a certain amount of light gets released that is

equivalent to the amount of incorporated nucleotides. The unincorporated dNTPs get degraded (Column 2, lines 25-43).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Eads et al by using pyrosequencing to confirm the methylation rather than genomic bisulfite sequencing in order to achieve the benefits set forth by Nyren of using a sequencing method which enables a base to be identified at a target position and DNA to be sequenced simply and rapidly while avoiding the need for electrophoresis and the use of harmful radiolabels (Column 1). The method of Nyren can be used to determine base changes caused by methylation in samples treated with sodium bisulfite because the treatment converts unmethylated cytosine to uracil which gets amplified as thymine. Methylated cytosine remains unchanged and gets amplified as guanine. Therefore if an adenine gets incorporated then we would know that the cytosine was methylated. If a cytosine gets incorporated we would know that the cytosine was unmethylated.

Regarding Claim 25, Eads et al teach that fluorescent based real time PCT is used to quantify the methylated nucleotides (Page 2).

Regarding Claim 26, Eads et al teach that genomic DNA is treated with sodium bisulfite to convert unmethylated cytosine residues to uracil residues while leaving any 5-methylcytosine residues unchanged (Page 1).

Regarding Claim 27, Eads et al teach a high through put assay to measure DNA methylation (Page 1).

Regarding Claim 28 Eads et al teach that twenty-five paired tumor and normal mucosal tissue samples were obtained from 25 patients with primary colorectal adenocarcinoma (Page 2).

Regarding Claim 30, Eads et al teach a method wherein said nucleotide is a cytosine and is part of one of a CpG island (Page 1).

Regarding Claims 31 and 33, Eads et al teach a high throughput assay which allows for rapid analysis of many samples at multiple gene loci (Page 2).

Regarding Claim 32 as noted in the MPEP 211.02, “a preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone.” Further, in *Pitney Bowes Inc. v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 182F.3d 1298, 1305, 51 USPQ2d 1161, 1166 (Fed Cir. 1999) the court held that if the body of the claim sets forth the complete invention, and the preamble is not necessary to give “life, meaning and vitality” to the claim, “then the preamble is of no significance to claim construction because it cannot be said to constitute or explain a claim limitation.” In the present situation, the steps present in the method are able to stand alone and the preamble limitation is not accorded patentable weight. Accordingly, the claim language of “a method for generating new nucleotide pairing partners upon amplification of at least one nucleic acid molecule for the detection of the methylation status of nucleotides of said nucleic acid molecule” merely sets forth the intended use or purpose of the claimed method, but does not limit the scope of the claims.

Eads et al teach a method comprising treating a sample comprising genomic DNA with sodium bisulfite and amplifying the sample by fluorescent real time PCR to measure DNA methylation (Page 1). The amplicon was then analyzed by bisulfite genomic sequencing in order to confirm methylation (Pages 3 and 7).

Eads et al do not teach a method wherein real-time sequencing is performed to determine the methylation status at a predetermined nucleotide position in the sample.

However, Nyren et al teach a real time sequencing method called pyrosequencing that can be used to identify a base at a predetermined position in a DNA sample using an extension primer, which hybridizes immediately adjacent to the target position. The DNA sample and extension primer are subjected to a polymerase reaction in the presence of each dNTP separately and the dNTPs will only become incorporated and release pyrophosphate (PPi) if it is complementary to the base in the target position. When the PPi is released a certain amount of light gets released that is equivalent to the amount of incorporated nucleotides. The unincorporated dNTPs get degraded (Column 2, lines 25-43).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Eads et al by using pyrosequencing to confirm the methylation rather than genomic bisulfite sequencing in order to achieve the benefits set forth by Nyren of using a sequencing method which enables a base to be identified at a target position and DNA to be sequenced simply and rapidly while avoiding the need for electrophoresis and the use of harmful

radiolabels (Column 1). The method of Nyren can be used to determine base changes caused by methylation in samples treated with sodium bisulfite because the treatment converts unmethylated cytosine to uracil which gets amplified as thymine. Methylated cytosine remains unchanged and gets amplified as guanine. Therefore if an adenine gets incorporated then we would know that the cytosine was methylated. If a cytosine gets incorporated we would know that the cytosine was unmethylated.

Regarding Claim 34 it is an inherent property of the method that it can detect an allele frequency of 5%.

5. Claims 13-16, 18, and 29 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eads et al (Nucleic Acids Research 2000), Nyren et al (U.S. Patent 6258568 Issued 2001) and in further view of Herman (U.S. Patent 5786146 Issued 1998) for the reasons set forth in the Office Action of July 26, 2006 and reiterated below.

The teachings of Eads et al and Nyren et al are presented above in paragraph 4.

Regarding Claims 13-16 and 18 the combined references do not teach that the methylation status is used to diagnose a pathological condition such as cancer, a neurodegenerative disease or another neurological disorder. The combined references also do not teach that the methylation status is used to diagnose cancer that is a primary tumor, a metastasis or a residual tumor. The combined references do not teach that the primary tumor is a glioma selected from the group comprising: astrocytoma,

oligodendrolioma, an oligoastrocytoma, a glioblastoma, a pilocytic astrocytoma. The combined references also do not teach that the neurological disorder is selected from the group comprising: Prader-Willi-Syndrome, Angelman-Syndrome, Fragile-X-Syndrome, or ATR-X-Syndrome.

However, Herman et al teaches that the detection of methylated CpG containing nucleic acid is indicative of several disorders. Such disorders include but are not limited to low grade astrocytoma, anaplastic astrocytoma, glioblastoma, medulloblastoma, colon cancer, lung cancer, renal cancer, leukemia, breast cancer, prostate cancer, endometrial cancer and neuroblastoma. Identification of methylated CpG status is also useful for detection and diagnosis of genomic imprinting, fragile X syndrome and X-chromosome inactivation (Column 10).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the method of Eads et al to diagnose pathological disorders. It was well known in the art at the time the invention was made that the detection of methylated sequences is indicative of several pathological disorders. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have used the method of Eads in order to have achieved the advantage of being able to diagnose these diseases.

Regarding Claim 29 the combined references do not teach that the sample may be derived from blood serum or urine.

However, Herman et al teaches that if a sample is impure (i.e. such as plasma, serum, or blood) it may be treated before amplification with a reagent to open the cells, fluids, tissues or cell membranes to expose the DNA.

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Eads et al by using the method of Herman in order to achieve the benefit of being able to use a wider variety of sample types.

6. Claim 17 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eads et al ((Nucleic Acids Research 2000), Nyren et al (U.S. Patent 6258568) and in further view of Feinberg (Pub No. US 2003/0232351) for the reasons set forth in the Office Action of July 26, 2006 and reiterated below.

The teachings of Eads et al and Nyren et al are presented above in paragraph 4.

The combined references do not teach a method used to diagnose neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson disease, Huntington disease, or Rett-Syndrome.

However, Feinberg teaches a method of determining a disease state in a subject by determining DNA methylation status. Although the disease state is often cancer, the methods taught by Feinberg also include Alzheimer's disease and Parkinsons disease (Paragraph 0029).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the method that Eads et al used to diagnose

primary tumors, to also diagnose neurodegenerative diseases. It was well known in the art at the time the invention was made that the detection of methylated sequences is indicative of certain neurodegenerative diseases. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the method of Eads in order to have achieved the advantage of being able to diagnose these diseases.

RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS

7. In the response filed October 25, 2006, Applicants traversed the rejection Eads in view of Nyren by stating that the method of Eads discloses the MethyLight method which provides real time quantification but not any sequence information. This argument has been fully considered but is not persuasive because Eads teaches that after the MethyLight analysis is performed, the nucleic acid sequence of the amplicon generated by the MethyLight assay can be determined using bisulfite genomic sequencing (Page3). Thus the MethyLight assay on its own does not provide sequence information but when it is combined with bisulfite genomic sequencing the nucleic acid sequence can be determined. Thus Eads does in fact teach a method in which samples are treated with bisulfite, samples are amplified, and the samples are sequenced using genomic bisulfite sequencing.

The applicants further argue that the Eads reference does not provide any real time benefits at all. This argument has been fully considered but is not persuasive because the Eads reference is not being relied upon to teach real time sequencing. The Eads reference teaches that bisulfite genomic sequencing is used. The office

acknowledges that this method does not provide any real time benefits, which is why it would be beneficial to sequence the MethyLight amplicons using the realtime sequencing method suggested by Nyren.

The applicants also state that the Eads reference teaches that "the MethyLight assay is completed at the PCR step without the need for further gel electrophoretic separation or hybridization". Thus while a sequencing step is not required Eads teach that the sequences generated in the PCR step may further be analyzed using bisulfite genomic sequencing. Specifically Eads teaches that the MLH1 promoter region spanning the entire MLH1 MethyLight amplicon was analyzed by bisulfite genomic sequencing (Page 3). Thus while the sequencing step is not required to quantify the PCR amplicons, the amplicons can further be sequenced if sequence information is needed.

The applicants argue that there is no motivation to combine the teachings of Eads and Nyren. This argument has been fully considered but is not persuasive because Eads teaches that methods based on detecting PPi enable a base to be identified at a target position and DNA to be sequenced simply and rapidly while avoiding the need for electrophoresis and the use of harmful radiolabels (Column 1). Additionally Nyren et al teach that pyrosequencing is very simple and rapid and can be easily automated in order to analyze a large number of samples (Column 8). Further Nyren et al teach that pyrosequencing is relatively cost effective and avoids the use of electrophoresis (Column 14).

With respect to claim 12 the claim is drawn to a method for the diagnosis of a pathological condition or the predisposition for a pathological condition. This was not given any patentable weight because the goal of the method and the final step do not agree. The claim recites the final step of "detecting whether said nucleotide is methylated or not....wherein a methylated or a not methylated nucleotide is indicative of a pathological condition or the predisposition for said pathological condition. The steps listed in the method do not result in the diagnosis of a pathological condition or the predisposition for a pathological condition". Therefore, it is unclear as to whether the claims are intended to be limited to methods for diagnosing a pathological condition or the predisposition for a pathological condition or to methods for detecting whether or not a nucleotide is methylated.

With respect to claim 32 the claim is drawn to a method for generating new nucleotide pairing partners. This was not given any patentable weight because the goal of the method and the final step do not agree. The claim recites the final step of "determining the amount of said nucleotide paring partners". The steps listed in the method do not result in the generation of new nucleotide pairing partners. Therefore, it is unclear as to whether the claims are intended to be limited to methods for generating new nucleotide pairing partners or to methods for determining the amount of said nucleotide paring partners

With respect to claim 34 the applicants have argued that a rejection based on inherency must be supported by a rationale or evidence tending to show inherency. Nyren et al teach that their invention can be used to both identify and quantitate

selectively amplified DNA fragments as well as be used for detection of single base substitutions and for estimation of the heterozygosity index for an amplified polymorphic gene fragment. This means that the method can be used to screen for rare point mutations (Columns 13 and 14).

Conclusion

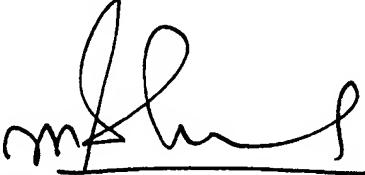
8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amanda M. Shaw whose telephone number is (571) 272-8668. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30 TO 4:30. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ram Shukla can be reached at 571-272-0735. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Amanda M. Shaw
Examiner
Art Unit 1634



RAM R. SHUKLA, PH.D.
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER